

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

O.T.P. RIDGEWOOD CHERRY Cultivar

OCT 05 2004

FIELD OF THE INVENTION



NO 5r

A new and distinct variety of sweet cherry tree originated as a seedling of Prunus avium in the breeding program of Cornell University and is hereinafter referred to as 'Ridgewood' sweet cherry. This new variety is unique because this is the latest blooming self-fertile sweet cherry that has been made available to the commercial nursery industry of the United States of America. The flowers are frost tolerant due to both genetic resistance and evasion of frost due to late bloom time; and the fruit is acceptable for fresh market uses.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This new and distinct variety of sweet cherry was discovered in 1984 by Roger D. Way (retired), a plant breeder at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, NY, a research unit of Cornell University, hereinafter referred to as Geneva Experiment Station. By breeding methodology convention at the Geneva Experiment Station it was designated as NY 13791. This selection was initially assigned Experiment Station

Breeding Record Number 75.306, a hybrid population of trees that resulted from

hybridizing the varieties 'Starks Gold' x 'Stella' in 1975, and this seedling was designated as NY 13791 when it was planted in 1976 as part of a population of 433 siblings possessing the same parentage. The orchard location where the seedling was grown and first noticed was designated as Crittenden Farm, Field Number 30, Row 6, Tree 046. This seedling was first noticed because in 1985 Cornell scientists purposely bagged branches to isolate the flowers from pollinating insect visits and it cropped heavily inside the bag,

proving that it was self-fertile; and the fruit were tolerant to rain cracking and rated as being equal in fresh market value to those of the 'Summit'^{NP} variety.

The new variety has been propagated on Mazzard seedling^{NP}, Mahaleb seedling^{NP}, 'Gisela 6',⁸⁹⁵⁴

MxM 2' and 'MxM 60' rootstocks and remains true to the description herein.

8194

8132

→ Insert Differences.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographs show typical specimens of the new variety as depicted in color as nearly true as is reasonably possible in color illustrations of this character. These specimens were obtained at the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

FIG. 1. illustrates the intact fruit and foliage of the new variety at maturity.

FIG. 2. illustrates the blossoms of the new variety.

A BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT

A detailed description of the 'Ridgewood cherry' cultivar follows using the Royal Society of

London Colour Chart for color identification except where general color terms are sufficient.

Parentage:

A hybrid seedling of the cross: 'Starks Gold'^{NP} x 'Stella'^{NP}.

Locality of the original discovery and observations is the Crittenden Farm Research Orchard Number 30, Row 6, tree 046 (assigned the designation NY 13791), Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, NY, U.S.A.

Tree:

Age of specimen: 25 years old.

Height: 4.5 M.

Width: 4.5 M

Placement: At bud positions 4 and higher numbered from the base of new growth, and at tip of each fruit spur.

Appearance: Pointed and flatter than flower buds on previous season's annual growth of shoots.

Color: Yellow Green 144 D.

Leaves:

Size: 9.0 to 11.5cm in length, 5.5 to 6.5 cm in width with

Form: Symmetrical halves on both sides of central axis.

Thickness: Medium.

Texture: Crisp, leathery.

Pubescence: None on either surface.

Margin: Serrations regular and bluntly pointed.

Adaxile surface: Green 137A.

Abaxile surface: Yellow Green 148C.

Veination: Pinnate.

Vein color: Adaxial Yellow Green 144 D, abaxial Yellow Green 144 B.

Petiole: 6.0 to 6.5cm in length.

Petiole Color: Red Purple 59 A.

Petiole Groove: Narrow.

Glands: 1 to 2 on petiole, bluntly globose, length 1.5 to 1.75mm, width 1 to 1.25mm,

color Orange 28 A.

Flower buds — 7

Flowers:

Blooming period: Late, May 1 to May 5 in Geneva, New York

Presentation: Non-showy white.

Fragrance: Sweet, flowery.

Fertility: Self-fertile.

Pollen: Present, plentiful, good pollen source for pollenizing all other sweet cherries that bloom at the late-season sequence, color Yellow 13A,

Corolla Diameter: 32mm.

Number of flowers per cluster: 5 to 9.

Petals: Single, round, length 10mm, width 10mm, 5 in number, slightly overlapping, margin slightly ruffled, soft texture, White 155 D.

Peduncle: Length 4.8 to 5.25mm, width .4mm, Green 143 B.

Filament: Length 8mm, width .1mm, White 155 D.

Anther: Profuse pollen, Yellow 13 A.

Sepals: 5 in number, Green 143 B, bluntly ovate in shape.

Fruit:

Maturity when described: Commercial ripeness, 17 degrees brix.

Date of first picking: Mid-late season ripening, July 10th to July 15 at Geneva, New York.

Size: Weight 9g, length 3.0cm, width 2.8cm.

Form: Round-oblong appearance; fruit tapers from widest dimension on cheeks toward stigmatic scar and gives the appearance of slightly heart shape.

Stem cavity: Wide, not prone to concentric cracks from rain settling in the cavity.

Stem: length 38mm, width 1.5mm, color Green 143B.

Skin:

Thickness: Medium.

Tendency to crack: Similar to Stella, rated as 7 at Geneva (1, worst to 9 best); may split on shoulders in high rainfall seasons.

Color: Grayed Purple 187B.

Color: Grayed Purple 187B.

Flavor: Good.

Flesh:

Texture: Medium firm, rated as 6 at Geneva (1, worst to 9 best).

Acidity: Medium high until sugar level gets to above 15 degrees brix.

Flavor: Good.

Aroma: Present, pleasing.

Color: Grayed Purple 187D.

a Coloration in the pit cavity: Same as flesh.

Sucre: abundant, sweet,

Eating Quality: Good when mature to above 16 degrees brix, slightly acid if eaten when immature.

Stone:

Size: 1.5cm in length, 1.25cm in width at widest point near the center, 0.75cm in width at widest point of the flatter direction.

Form: Slightly oblong.

Sides: Ridges, 3 to 5 in number, with varying amounts of encircling the suture side of the pit.

b Type: Free ^{stone} at commercial maturity.

Tendency to crack: Non-existent.

Use:

Fresh market; may become popular for commercial orchardists to use as pollinizer because it is universally compatible with all other sweet cherry varieties and has a uniquely late bloom time which matches that of several important new sweet cherry varieties that are entering commerce in the United States of America which require cross pollinization. May become popular for home orchards if lawn/garden space is

limited because its self-fertile trait allows successful cultivation of just one sweet cherry tree and 'Ridgewood' is both frost tolerant and self-fertile.

claim:

- ~~Amended~~ ¹ Ridgewood,
NOT
Prunus avium
1. A new and distinct variety of sweet cherry tree, Prunus avium, substantially as herein shown and described, characterized as to novelty by the unique combination of late emerging, self-fertile flowers and good frost hardiness of the flower buds and possessing, fresh market, eating quality, and shipping/handling attributes that meet grade standards for this fruit.

ABSTRACT:

A new and distinct variety of sweet cherry tree, ^{Ridgewood} Prunus avium, originating as a hybrid seedling of the cross: 'Starks Gold' x 'Stella'. This new variety is unique from its parents and other sweet cherries varieties because it is late blooming, dark skinned, dark fleshed, and is self-fertile.